

GOVERNMENTAL.

Matters Picked Up in a Tour of the Departments.

Important and Interesting Information for County Officials and the People.

[From Thursday's Daily.]

The Texas Star Flour mills, of Galveston, filed an amendment yesterday, increasing the capital stock to \$500,000.

The Galveston Medical College hospital filed an amendment to its charter.

The Rock of Combination association, of Kaufman county, filed a charter. Incorporators: J. D. Pyle, George W. Foster, R. H. Love, H. C. Carlisle, Simon Jenkins, John Bradford, I. H. Berly, A. Love, C. G. Gony, Frank Johnson and F. C. Carter.

COMPTROLLER'S DEPARTMENT.

Comptroller McCall yesterday deposited \$1,525 to the credit of general revenue, and \$500 to the available school fund.

V. F. Dubose, collector of Anderson county, yesterday made final settlement of his state and subsidy accounts, showing very close collection.

George Stormfeltz, collector of Goliad county, and F. M. Black, collector of Madison county, also settled.

[From Friday's Daily.]

Yesterday the Blake Mutual Building and Loan association filed a charter in the office of the secretary of state. The incorporators are S. D. Blake, E. M. Barkley, C. H. Blake, O. D. Barnett, H. W. Fairbanks, Charles Henning, H. W. Shelton, R. H. Montgomery and John Haney.

COMPTROLLER'S DEPARTMENT.

The state treasury was closed yesterday, and the comptroller made no deposits.

R. W. Priest, collector of Limestone county, made final settlement, showing collections closer than any previous years with the following amounts not collected:

State ad valorem.....\$15,717.60
School ad valorem.....9,944.11
\$25,661.71

Mr. Priest's accounts with the state show that he is a very careful and capable officer. Indeed, no collector in the state shows a better record in the comptroller's office.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Hon. Oscar Cooper, state superintendent of public schools, in his report, alluding to the best system of schools for the state, says:

Four hundred thousand children are annually enrolled in our schools. Over 80 per cent of these children are enrolled in the country schools. Cities and towns, with less than 20 per cent of the scholastic population, have local taxation, supervision, and uniform text-books, and are as efficient in most places as any schools of similar character anywhere; but our country schools, containing four or five times as many children, are not so guarded by the state as to secure efficiency. As an aid toward the end of making the system efficient, so far as the state can make it so, I venture here to give a statement of the principles which underlie the American public school system.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL IS A STATE INSTITUTION. This is recognized by article 7, section 1, of the State Constitution, which directs the legislature to establish and make suitable provision for the support of an efficient system of public free schools. The ground on which this mandate of the constitution is based, is the essential relation between general education and the maintenance of civil liberty. General education cannot be secured by voluntary association, and experience has shown that education will not be general unless it is fostered by a wise system of laws. Power to provide for general education might have been delegated by the states to the general government, but it was thought best by the framers of the constitution of the United States that this power should be left in the hands of the states. This is the theory of the American system of education.

THE SYSTEM MUST BE MANDATORY.

The mandate of the constitution is imperative. The language of the constitution is that the legislature shall establish and provide for the support of an efficient system of public schools. It is not enough that the legislature make such a system possible. It should compel the location, establishment and maintenance of a sufficient number of schools for the education of the children, and enforce efficiency in the schools provided. It is left to its will, and to its organization, according to its discretion, the system can never become a general system. A permissive system soon becomes no system at all.

RIGHT OF TAXATION.

All the citizens of the state are, or should be, governed by the same laws. These laws are the outgrowth of the intelligence of the citizens of the whole state. Limitations of the intelligence of any large part of its citizens are limitations of the intelligence of the whole state. Therefore every citizen is benefited by, and therefore has an interest in, the intelligence of every other citizen. Thus an equalization of benefits results from a uniform school system, and upon this is based the doctrine of equal obligation in maintaining a general system of schools. Then the state must establish the principle that the property of the state should educate the children of the state. It should, therefore, levy and collect a tax upon the property of its citizens, and the proceeds of this tax must be equally distributed among the children of the state, to be used for tuition purposes only.

THE AGENTS OF THE STATE.

The state should provide for itself suitable agents or officers by which a general inspection and supervision of the whole system can be secured, but in the formation of the school system and in the management of the schools the state must operate chiefly through certain local agencies. These agencies must be limited in their operation by certain definite geographical boundaries. In each of these localities the state must provide for necessary local agents or officers, by means of whom the schools can be established and maintained. It delegates to each locality the selection of its own

school officers, but requires that this selection be made, and it may compel these officers to execute its will in regard to the establishment and maintenance of schools under suitable penalties.

DISTRICT, TOWN, CITY.

The local corporations for school purposes should correspond to local corporations for municipal purposes, wherever these exist. In most states townships are formed which constitute the best unit for school organization. In Texas, however, there are no townships, nor is there any other municipal corporation, outside of towns and cities, to which a school district may be conformed. It is therefore necessary in Texas to establish school corporations de novo. This has been done in about ninety-seven counties of the state. Uniformity and efficiency in our system require that these corporations should be formed in the other ninety-one counties in which schools are organized on the peculiar plan called the community system. It is impracticable to fix by general statute the geographical size and boundaries of districts. The unequal distribution of population, condition of the roads, bridges, etc., the direction of the streams which are liable to overflow, and various other local elements, must be taken into consideration in fixing the size and boundaries of the school districts. As population increases or shifts, and as the condition of roads and bridges is improved, frequent changes in the boundaries of the districts must be made. If these changes are made without limitation by the people of the districts, the schools will be multiplied almost indefinitely. Hence changes should not be made in the boundaries of the districts without the general consent of the voters in the districts concerned, nor should any district be formed in which the number of children would be too small to maintain an efficient school, or the formation of which would leave any other district from which it is taken with too small a number of children to maintain an efficient school.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

The governor yesterday issued his annual quarantine proclamation as follows:

Whereas, It has come to my knowledge that yellow fever exists in Havana and Vera Cruz and on the northeast coast of South America;

Now, therefore, I, L. S. Ross, governor of Texas, by virtue of the power in me vested, do hereby declare a quarantine of twenty days against all vessels coming from countries south of 25 degs. north latitude.

This quarantine will be governed by special regulations issued to officers of ports and take effect from and after May 1, 1885.

The following general rules have been fixed by State Health Officer Rutherford, and they will be regularly adhered to:

No. 1.—After the declaration of quarantine by the governor, every vessel, before entering any port upon the coast of Texas, shall be boarded by quarantine officers, and the crew and passengers be subjected to such questions by said officers as will be necessary to determine their probable connection with epidemic influence or infectious diseases.

No. 2.—Vessels hailing from infected districts, or having communicated with others from such districts, by contact or otherwise, shall be placed in quarantine, casting anchor at such place or places as may be designated by quarantine officer of port, and a complete list of both crew and passengers taken. Notice in writing shall be given captains, holding them responsible for strict non-communication of both passengers and crew with other vessels, or with anyone from shore.

Violation of this rule shall be punished by fine against vessel and captain, not less than \$500, or more than \$1,000.

No. 3.—From the masts of all vessels in quarantine shall be displayed a yellow flag, of such dimensions as to warn off others approaching.

No. 4.—All vessels held in quarantine shall be under the direction of port quarantine officer, and put in thorough sanitary condition by fumigation of hold, washing decks with disinfecting fluids and purifying bilges, etc.

No. 5.—Costs of fumigation, disinfection, etc., shall be at expense of vessels.

No. 6.—A complete muster of crew and passengers must again be taken before vessels are given free pratique, and a concise report made to state health officer. No vessel shall be finally released without permission of state health officer.

No. 7.—Families of quarantine officers will not be allowed at stations without special permission from state health officer during the existence of quarantine.

Any vessels from infected districts, which may desire to enter such cargo, shall, upon arrival at outer bar, make known their intention to the quarantine officer. Quarantine officers receiving this cargo at quarantine warehouses shall employ, as far as possible, only acclimated men, and said employees shall be kept under quarantine themselves a sufficient number of days to determine their probable infection, their clothing and other articles capable of conveying infection be subjected to a high temperature, say 220 degs. Fahrenheit, before being allowed to return to cities or shore. The crews of said vessels shall be subject to rules as above, and such other precautions as may be deemed requisite at the time by the state health officer. Costs in this instance, as in others, are chargeable to owners of cargo.

The following applies to border quarantine:

No. 1.—Before any train, or other vehicle of transportation, be allowed to pass into Texas from adjoining states or territories, a thorough canvass shall be made by quarantine officer of passengers thereon, and each and every one shall state under oath as to their whereabouts for at least twenty days previous to arrival at Texas state line; and all incapable, by reason of their having been in infected districts, or refusing to comply with the requirements, shall be placed in quarantine, and held at discretion of state health officer.

No. 2.—All baggage suspected of having been subjected, by contact or otherwise, with infectious matter shall, before release from quarantine, be disinfected by fumigation, or heat to 220 degs. Fahrenheit.

No. 3.—No freight by express shall be allowed entrance that is not accompanied by sworn and sealed affidavit stating that it has not been in any place infected prior to its shipment to Texas.

No. 4.—Mails, from whatever source, shall be thoroughly fumigated with chlorine or sulphuric acid gas, under personal supervision of the quarantine officer.

No. 5.—Freights, upon other than passenger trains, shall be classified by state health officer as to their susceptibility for conveying infection, and be passed under special regulations hereafter to be given.

COMPTROLLER'S DEPARTMENT.

Comptroller McCall yesterday deposited \$7,557 to the credit of the available school fund, and \$1,539 to the credit of general revenue.

He also purchased \$20,000 worth of Fannin county court house bonds for the school fund.

All but four counties have paid interest due the school fund.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

The Austin Steamboat company, capital stock, \$2,500, filed a charter yesterday morning in the office of the secretary of state. Incorporators, John Orr, D. C. Dunn and M. Paggi.

The boat will be here in about ten days, and will ply from the foot of the Avenue to a point opposite the drill grounds.

LAND OFFICE.

Applications to purchase and lease public domain were received and filed in this department yesterday, as follows:

One to purchase 640 acres in Carson county; one for 640 acres in Lipescott county; one for 160 acres in Karnes county; one for 160 acres in Kimble county; one for 640 acres in Schleicher county; one for 160 acres in Karnes county; one for 640 acres in Carson county; all dry grazing and agricultural, priced at \$2 per acre; one for 640 acres in Tom Green county; watered farming, \$3 per acre.

To lease 2,500 acres in Tom Green county; one for 640 acres in El Paso county.

This office will be closed to-morrow in honor of the anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto.

Commissioner Hall is absent from the city on business connected with his office.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent Cooper, in his report speaking of town and city organization, says:

"Endless confusion is caused in the management of the city schools by the various laws regulating these schools. A general law for incorporated cities and towns, providing for a uniform method of organization, and repealing the present conflicting statutes, may be easily drawn up, and would give universal satisfaction. If it be deemed advisable to undertake this matter I shall recommend: First, that towns and cities incorporated for general purposes be empowered and directed to order the election of trustees by the people, in such number as may be deemed advisable, not less than five nor more than nine trustees, and that these trustees be invested with the complete control of the schools, and also with the powers necessary to provide for the establishment and maintenance of the schools. Unnecessary difficulty and friction have arisen in several towns on account of the division of these powers between the city council and board of trustees."

Second—Villages incorporated for school purposes differ from school districts only in the power to levy a larger local tax than two mills. Such school corporations should be under the supervision of the county superintendent, as other school districts in the county. More definite provision should be made in the law for the examination of teachers in city schools. There is great irregularity in this respect, the teachers in some cities and towns being subjected to less rigid tests than the teachers for county certification. The condition of the city schools in general, so far as reported by the city superintendents, is better than that of the country schools. The reports from cities and towns are, however, even more defective than the reports from the counties. No reports of the disbursements of the school fund from the following cities and towns have been received: Albany, Brownsville, Barnett, Corsicana, DeLeon, Dublin, El Paso, Flatonia, Lampasas, Mason, Montague, Queen City, Ranger, Rising Star, Sulphur Springs, Tarkenton, Waxahatchie, Wichita and Whitney. No reports have been received from the city superintendent or principal of Bowie, Brownsville, Brownwood, Cisco, Clarksville, Colorado City, Corpus Christi, Corsicana, Dallas, East Dallas, Decatur, Desdemona, Eastland, Eagle Pass, Giddings, Gonzales, Graham, Henderson, Honey Grove, Huntsville, Kaufman, Lampasas, Livingston, Llano, Meridian, Mineral Wells, Montague, Mt. Pleasant, New Braunfels, Queen City, Ranger, San Antonio, Tarkenton, Waxahatchie, Weatherford, Wichita and Whitesboro—thirty eight in all not reporting, while the total number that should have reported is ninety-seven. As these towns are in no way connected with the county organization of the schools, reports should be enforced by some suitable penalty.

Of the unexpended balance he has this to say, and the question will come up in the present session of the legislature for discussion:

"Article 7, section 5, of the Constitution requires that the available school fund shall be applied annually to the support of the public free schools. It is by virtue of this section of the Constitution that the legislature appropriates the available school fund annually for the support of the schools. Counties and districts (communities are not recognized in our Constitution) are required by the law to disburse the available school fund in accordance with the mandate of the Constitution, that is, annually. If this fund should not be disbursed by these agents of the state for the purpose for which the fund was created, and within the time prescribed by the constitution, any part of it not so disbursed should revert to the general available school fund for the state. If this doctrine be correct whatever balance from the state fund apportioned to the county remains unexpended at the end of the scholastic year should revert to the general fund and be reapportioned. The practical importance of enforcing by statute this mandate of the constitution becomes obvious when we examine the reports of unexpended balances made by county treasurers from year to year. The fact has already been noted that there is a discrepancy in these balances as to the amounts reported carried over on August 31, 1884, and the amounts brought over on the next day September 1, 1885, amounts to about \$75,000, although several large counties failed to report. Besides an examination of the report of the balances brought over from September, 1884, shows that in the following counties, Angelina, Collin, El Paso, Fannin, Nacogdoches, Red River, Shelby, Smith, Tom Green and Webb, there was a total unexpended balance of \$63,558.40. The average daily attendance in these counties amounted to 17,138 children. The balances remaining in these counties give an average of about \$3.69 per capita of the average number of children daily attending school—an amount sufficient to maintain the schools in these counties for two months or more at \$1.50 per month. In one of these counties the unexpended balance is three times as great as

the amount apportioned by the state for any one year. A portion of this balance—about one-tenth—might be regarded as derived from the county fund, but nine-tenths of the amount is state fund, raised by the state for the instruction of the children within the scholastic year in the state, and required by the constitution to be applied annually to the support of the schools; that is, the payment of tuition and such other expenses as are necessary to the maintenance of the schools. It seems to me to be clearly the duty of the state to reapportion at the beginning of each scholastic year so much of these balances as is derived from the state fund.

THE UNIVERSITY.

The regents in their report to the legislature have this to say:

When the Texas state convention assembled in Austin, February 7, 1868, "to alter or amend the constitution of the state," one of its first acts was to appoint a "committee on finance" to audit, among other duties, the several trust funds of the state. On March 23, 1868, that committee reported as follows:

"The committee find there has been paid into the treasury, on account of University lands:

Specie on account, principal and interest on notes.....\$7,382.04
Ten per cent interest bearing warrants.....12,420.39
Non-interest bearing warrants.....10,300.41
Confederate notes.....1,480.48
Transferred to state revenue account.....394,981.39

Amounting to.....\$397,164.62

which has been converted and expended, during the war, by the state authorities."—Journal of the Texas state convention of 1868, page 275.

Since the amount, \$114,804.48, is of the same character as a part of the claim allowed in 1883, (for which allowance the University is largely indebted to the regents) taken in the matter by your excellency when a member of the senate, the regents are led to believe that it will be recognized and allowed.

The facts as presented in statements of comptroller are plain and indisputable. University lands were sold during a certain period, by authority of the legislature, for confederate money. For these lands there was received in this money \$114,804.48, which was placed to the credit of the university fund. Of this amount \$40,000 was transferred by the comptroller to the general revenue and used, doubtless, in defraying the ordinary expenses of the state government; \$74,804.48 cents was turned over to the confederate states depository, to be funded under the laws of the confederate states government in bonds for the benefit of the University. None of this money (\$114,804.48) paid for the University lands by authority of the state legislature, has been restored to the University fund. The only question is whether the state is under obligation to return it. The regents are of the opinion expressed by the compiler of Paschal's Digest: "Such payments" (confederate money for University lands) "may operate as discharges to the debtors, but it would seem to leave a just claim on the state in favor of the education (University) fund."

Paschal's Digest, vol. 1, art. 3571, note.

The regents are willing to leave the statements of facts by the comptroller to have their proper weight, trusting that the fund borrowed in the time of the emergency of the state, will be returned to the regents at the time of the emergency of the University.

It may not be out of place to say that in recognizing this claim of the University, which cannot be enforced in the courts, the legislature will but follow in the footsteps of the general government in allowing to Texas an indemnity fund, which the state had no power to enforce or ability to collect. What congress has just done the state legislature can certainly do; especially as in doing this the legislature will not be paying money to an outsider, but will be simply repaying to one department money borrowed from that department to pay the expenses of another department; or refunding securities received by order of one department in trust for another department, which securities have since become worthless.

It may be proper to say here that this claim for money paid in confederate notes for University lands has not been filed sooner, because the facts were not, until recently, sufficiently known to justify a formal presentation of the matter to your excellency, and through you to the honorable legislature of the state.

[Continued on Page 10.]

The Art Union.

Special Telegram to the Statesman.

SAN ANTONIO, April 21.—The Vandeyke Art Union closed its second annual exhibition. The various medals were given for chief excellence in the departments of painting, sculpture, wood carving, engraving, etc. The number of exhibits was quite large and the attendance fair. Specimens of art were sent from all of the principal cities of Texas.

Meant to Kill Both.

Special Telegram to the Statesman.

BONHAM, April 21.—At a late hour last night Will English seriously stabbed his wife and then plunged the bloody knife into his own breast three or four times for the purpose of self-destruction. The parties resided in the northern part of town. The cause of difficulty was jealousy on Will's part, who suspected his wife of infidelity. The woman will probably recover, but the man will die.

Death of a Famous Racer.

New York, April 21.—Dexter, the famous trotter, died this morning at the stable of Robert Bonner, this city. He was just 30 years old, having been foaled in April, 1858. He died of old age and exhaustion. The body will be taken up to Mr. Bonner's farm at Tarrytown, where it will be buried. Dexter was the greatest trotter of his day. He was the first horse to trot a mile in 2:17½. Mr. Bonner paid \$35,000 for him in 1867.

Hundreds of persons using Ayer's Hair Vigor certify to its efficacy in restoring to their hair the color and beauty of youth.

The Brewers' Strike.

New York, April 21.—At the meeting of journeymen brewers the bonyard spirit of previous days was conspicuously wanting. Roll call showed a remarkable falling off in attendance this morning. Amid cheers a long list of saloon keepers, who have refused to deal in pool beer, was read.

The Most Agreeable.

As well as the most effective, method of dispelling headaches, colds and fevers, or changing the system, is by taking a few doses of the pleasant California liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs. Sold in 50 cents and \$1 bottles, by all leading druggists. M. A. Crosby, agent, Austin.

Wonderfully Popular. The Crowning Life Work of the late BEN PERLEY POORE (Memorial Edition). AGENTS (LOW Price. JUST OUT.) Wanted. Apply for BIG TERMS to HUBBARD BROS., KANSAS CITY.

Children Cry FOR PITCHER'S Castoria

Centaur Liniment is the most wonderful Pain-Curer the world has ever known.

AUSTIN CAPITOL DEDICATION AND INTERSTATE DRILL.

From the blizzard-blighted regions of the cold and icy north:
From the cyclone haunted canons of the west, they'll issue forth;
From California's vineyards, where soft sea breezes blow;
From flowery glades of Florida, where orange blossoms grow;

They are coming here in thousands, from the cities of the east,
The statesman and the lawyer, the layman and the priest;

From every town and hamlet, from factory and from mill,
They will swarm like bees in summer, to be present at the drill.

Here they'll breathe the balmy breezes that over Texas blow,
And forget their fears and troubles amidst the ice and snow,
And their minds be filled with wonder at the beauty of the scene, as they gaze on our mountains, ever green.

They will see our granite palace, with its dome amid the skies,
And our stately University, for making people wise;

They will note our ample depots and our noble hard of trade,
And wonder of what "gritty" stuff our citizens are made.

Here the winding Colorado, like a silver snake is seen
Gliding smoothly, swiftly onward in the sunshine's gleaming stream;

While, hard by, cedar-clad Bonnel his hoary head doth raise,
Overlooking hills and valleys to the distant land of haze.

All the beauty and the valor of the states will here be found,
And every sect and party may meet on neutral ground;

While in bloodless competition will join in mimic fray,
The lineal descendants of the boys in blue and gray.

Those in search of health and pleasure will not come here in vain,
For they'll get health in every breath and pleasure out of pain.

And sensations strong and pleasant await them by the score,
To the spirit-stirring music of the world-wide famed Gilmore.

Then will 'give them royal welcome to our city of the hills,
And make them smile with pleasure when they pay their boarding bills.

And when they leave for their old homes, if they don't come here to stay,
We will make them think of Texas until their dying day.

—JOHN C. EDGAR.

SHILOH'S VITALIZER is what you need for consumption, loss of appetite, dizziness and all symptoms of dyspepsia. Price 10 and 75 cents per bottle. Sold by Oscar Samostz.

If Mr. Cleveland will look back over the four years of his term, he will be able to see that he has learned a little since he took the oath of office.—St. Louis Republican, Dem.

Letter From San Marcos. Special Correspondence.

SAN MARCOS, April 21.—The Farmers' Alliance have purchased five lots from B. F. Donaldson for the purpose of establishing a cotton yard to handle the fall crop. They propose to build a railroad switch to the yard, for their own accommodation in loading the cotton.

Dan Hoffenz and Tom Johnson have each had a cement pavement laid in front of their respective places. It is beautiful work, and the idea was brought from California by Mr. B. F. Donaldson, who was contractor for both walks.

In the city elections which occurred a few days ago, J. M. Turner was elected marshal by eleven majority, D. P. Hopkins was elected assessor by eighty majority. The majority of the board of alderman were elected.

W. Goodrich Jones, president of Temple National bank, is here looking after his interests in the San Marcos Mill company, which is at the head of the river.

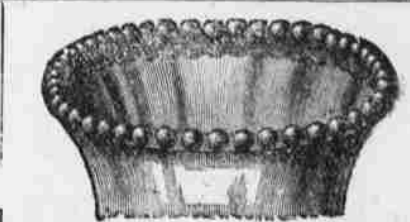
S. Van Every, an old citizen of San Marcos, died here the other day. He had been suffering for some time with erysipelas.

Ed. S. Mackin, contractor, is here from Lockhart, and reports that he will finish the bank building at that place about the middle of May, when he will return to San Marcos to again take up his permanent residence with us.

It goes without saying that the legislators are proud of the new capitol and will furnish it as it should be.

The Veterans to Meet in Austin. Special Telegram to the Statesman.

TEMPLE, April 21.—At the afternoon session of the Texas Veteran Association, all the old officers were re-elected by acclamation, and Austin was chosen as the next place of meeting.



This is the TOP of the GENUINE Pearl Top Lamp Chimney. All others, similar are imitation.

This exact Label is on each Pearl Top Chimney.

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Insist upon the Exact Label and Top-For SALE EVERYWHERE. MADE ONLY BY

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I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I invent my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed in no reason for not resorting to a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express address Post Office, R. G. KOOT, N. C., 183 Pearl St. New York.

GULLETT'S MAGNOLIA GIN

AMITE, LA.



The Foremost Standard Cotton Gin of the world. HIGHEST AWARD, GOLD MEDAL

for "light draft, best sample and greatest output" at the World's Cotton Centennial Exposition, New Orleans, over all competitors. All late improvements—Double Brush Belts on large Gins, Adjustable Seed Boards, etc. have been added. Every Gin actually TESTED with COTTON before shipment. Address for further particulars: WALTER TIPS, AUSTIN, TEX.

The BUYER'S GUIDE is issued March and Sept. each year. It is an encyclopaedia of useful information for all who purchase the luxuries or necessities of life. We can clothe you and furnish you with all the necessary and unnecessary appliances to ride, walk, dance, sleep, eat, fish, hunt, work, go to church, or stay at home, and in various sizes, styles and quantities. Just figure out what is required to do all these things COMFORTABLY, and you can make a fair estimate of the value of the BUYER'S GUIDE, which will be sent upon receipt of 10 cents to pay postage. MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. 111-114 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

TO WEAK MEN

Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure. FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address, Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Medford, Conn.

The man whose cravat is making desperate efforts to crawl up over the back of his head is not in a condition to be approached for a donation to the heathens.

Syrup of Figs

Is nature's own true laxative. It is the most easily taken, and the most effective remedy known to cleanse the system when bilious or constipated; to dispel headaches, colds and fevers; to cure habitual constipation, indigestion, piles, etc. Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Company, San Francisco, Cal. Sold in 50 cent and \$1.00 bottles by all leading druggists. M. A. Crosby, agent, Austin.

"A